

A review on safety measures for girls's in the campus of higher educational institutes in the city of Belagavi, Karnataka State, India

Chandrashekar, S.V

Veröffentlichungsversion / Published Version
Zeitschriftenartikel / journal article

Empfohlene Zitierung / Suggested Citation:

Chandrashekar, S. (2016). A review on safety measures for girls's in the campus of higher educational institutes in the city of Belagavi, Karnataka State, India. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Law & Social Science*, 1(3), 3-11. <https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0168-ssoar-48971-4>

Nutzungsbedingungen:

Dieser Text wird unter einer Free Digital Peer Publishing Licence zur Verfügung gestellt. Nähere Auskünfte zu den DiPP-Lizenzen finden Sie hier:
<http://www.dipp.nrw.de/lizenzen/dppl/service/dppl/>

Terms of use:

This document is made available under a Free Digital Peer Publishing Licence. For more Information see:
<http://www.dipp.nrw.de/lizenzen/dppl/service/dppl/>



VOLUME I ISSUE III

**A REVIEW ON SAFETY MEASURES FOR GIRL'S IN THE
CAMPUSES OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES IN THE
CITY OF BELAGAVI, KARNATAKA STATE, INDIA**

by

*S.V Chandrashekhar, Assistant Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal
Justice, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi*

**International Journal of Advanced Research in
Law & Social Science**

ESTEEMED ADVISORY COUNCIL

Ms. Pinky Anand (Additional Solicitor General of India)

Prof. (Dr.) Mrinal Raste

Prof. (Dr.) N.K. Chakrabarti

Padam Shri, Prof. (Dr.) Pushpesh Pant

Mr. Anil Xavier

EDITORIAL BOARD

Founder Editors

Aman Shukla

Varun Suri

Vishnu Pandey

Editors

Dr. Shreya Chatterjee

Mr. Raj

Mr. Udyan Gautam

Ms. Sakshi Prashar

Executive Editors

Ritu Gautam

Guari Goburdhun

Associate Editor

Pragalbhi Joshi

Deepriya Snehi

Atrayee De

Harsh Mahaseth

Research Associate

Ritum Kumar



Published by:

The Lords Advocate, Plot No. 10, Knowledge Park-1, Greater Noida,

Uttar Pradesh-201306, Phone:-+91-8447163608

Email- submission.ijarls@gmail.com

FB Page-<https://www.facebook.com/thelordsadvocate/>

EDITORIAL NOTE

We live in a period of increased inequality and decreased confidence in government's effectiveness. There is growing recognition of the need to bridge the silos that structure public problem solving and to collaborate across traditional boundaries. The current generation of lawyers requires the practice of mobilizing people to tackle tough problems and thrive.

There is a growing sense that law schools are preparing people for a set of professional roles that do not match the demands or needs of a changing society. Thus, through the International Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Social Science, we strive to ensure that the legal fraternity works in consonance with their appropriate roles.

As rightly said by Cicero - " The precepts of the law are these: to live honestly, to injure no-one and to give everyone his due."

Law is nothing but the application of reason or common sense simpliciter. The tagline of the journal as written beneath the logo is thus 'diligior res' which is the Latin equivalent of 'publishing reason'.

We, the team of International Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Social Science intend to bring about consciousness and recognition towards contemporary national & international issues in the global legal arena, foster innovative research and discover groundbreaking solutions to the problems prevalent worldwide.

International Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Social Science is a peer-reviewed journal that seeks contributions from legal practitioners, scholars, judges, academicians, students from all over the globe.

Law is dynamic and so is the role of the legal community in examining critically and modifying the legal systems in the world to keep them aligned with the needs of the masses ensuring justice to one and all.

**A REVIEW ON SAFETY MEASURES FOR GIRL'S IN THE CAMPUSES OF
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES IN THE CITY OF BELAGAVI,
KARNATAKA STATE, INDIA**

*S.V Chandrashekhar

ABSTRACT

The principal aphorism of the Higher education is academic research and its contribution to the nation in order to spectacle the most significance of developments. It is not only for the academic but also for real livelihood. Hence the Government of India emboldens higher education throughout the nation with great prominence. There are many ideas to promote higher education particularly for countryside population and tribal education. The considerable attentiveness is merely to motive more girls to the higher education especially from rural areas. However the government initiatives are adopted, to boost higher education, still rural girl's enrollment is often less comparing to the urban areas. Considerably government have its directions to higher education institutes often to protect, and take initiatives in safety measures among girls students who study in their respective institutions with great care. Ministry of higher education in India has issued regulations to all the institutions to ensure the safety of girls in the campus. This initiative largely condemned by many, stating that the Ministry of Higher education is ruling over girls liberty and to confine them within the four wall. There are plenty of precautionary works are done in order to provide safety. The responsibility lies on not only the higher education institutes but also from the parents and public communities. So this paper endeavors to assess the educational institutes in Belagavi city which is known as "Educational Hub" whether they are espoused the direction of Indian Government to higher education institutes through the University Grants Commission and its guidelines.

* Assistant Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

INTRODUCTION

Government of India effectively moving in the way of successive path in advancing gender parity in higher education According to the most recent All India Survey on Higher Education it is only about 3% fewer women enroll in higher education comparing to men. This indicates the tremendous achievement of government of India. The fundamental intention behind is empowering women in the entire sector's. University Grants Commission of India, Ministry of higher education in India believes that a safe, secure and cohesive learning climate is an ineluctable precondition to quality education and research in Higher Education Institutes. It should be the prime concern of educational administrators across the country to ensure that students are safeguarded against attacks, threats and accidents, both man-made and natural. It's just like the formula of SSS (safety, security and study). And also there is a suggestion by the government of India to all the higher educational institutes, all universities may to have their ordinance of their own and relevant statutory provisions to ensure the directions contained in the guidelines are implemented in the best interests of student community.

UGC GUIDELINES ON SAFETY OF STUDENTS ON AND OFF CAMPUSES OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

In the preamble itself the University grants commission states that the UGC has its prime concerns to safe, secure and cohesive learning practices in the higher education institutes to precondition in quality education and research. It also regulated all the educational administrators across the country to ensure that the safeguard against the offences like attacks, threats, raging, sexual violence's, harassments, sexual favoritism, etc. the main objective behind the regulation is to transforming higher education institute into the safety, secure and study. This regulation also empowers the universities and the colleges would form their own regulations apart from the direction of the Government of India.

SAFETY OF STUDENTS ON CAMPUS

The regulation has its foresight on the physical infrastructure at hostels, should be secured by Boundary wall and also further fortify that fence of spiraling all over the walls with three or less entry points managing it by security guards at each points at least. They shall also sufficiently armed, CCTV cameras, bio-metric verification of identity, and movement register for entrants/visitors with their identity proofs and contact. Minimum one women security personnel shall be deployed at entry points to ensure physical check of girl students or visitors can be undertaken. Even this applicable for the faculties, should wear ID cards within the premises, the frequently moveable places like canteen, parking places, main notice boards, shall flash the helpline numbers against ragging, sexual harassment, etc. even UGC have its separate act (Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher educational Institutions) Regulations, 2009) locally the campus community should receive useful information in emergency or dangerous conditions on campus. Establishment of hospitals, emergency cell phone numbers in order to ensure violence free campus. Also emphasis on university police station within the premises to handle any difficult crisis situation is important. Higher education institutes can also have group of community service officers.

UGC (PROMOTION OF EQUALITY IN HIGHER INSTITUTIONS) REGULATIONS, 2012

All higher education institutes should ensure the provisions in teaching and non-teaching staff, and also students and other stakeholders, Discrimination, verbal or behavioral, caste, religion, color, nationality, sex, gender, sexual orientation and social status is strictly prohibited.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To Study the woman safety and challenges in educational institutions of Belagavi city.
2. To evaluate the measures that adopted by the educational institutions of Belagavi city.
3. To know the preventive measures of educational institutions in Belagavi city.
- 4.

METHODOLOGY

Safety Measures and Challenges is crucial task in very sectors of the society. The following research aims to find the Solutions as well as Safety measures for girls in Educational institutions

of Belagavi city. Also to know the safety measures enacted/adopted by the educational institutions for the safety of Women.

This is an Exploratory Research, data are collected through questionnaire, the series of questions pertaining to the research topic which suits to the objectives from the 21 educational institutions of Belagavi city, The data is collected from the Principals of the colleges, Professors, Women cells heads, Administration staffs and Office staffs of Education Institutions of Belagavi City.

TABLE NO 1: FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES IN THE BELAGAVI CITY

S. No.	Name of the Education Institution
1	Maratha Mandal Degree College
2	Rani Parvathi Devi Arts & Commerce Degree College
3	KLE's Engineering College
4	KLE's Lingraj BBA College
5	Ameer Education Societies
6	AngadiInstitute of Management Studies
7	Anjuman Arts &CommerceDegree College
8	S.G. Commerce College
9	Karnataka Law Society's College
10	G.S.S Science and BCA College
11	Samiti'sEducation Society's SSS Mirji College of Science and Commerce.
12	Islamia Arts &Commerce Degree College
13	Saint Xavier college of Business Administration
14	Gomatesh Arts &Commerce.Degree College
15	People's Tree Education Society's Degree College
16	DMSM's B.K college Jyothi Compound
17	Bharatesh Education Society's College

18	ShriBasaveshwar Degree College
19	Karnataka Rural Education Society's Degree College
20	Beynon Smith's Arts & CommerceDegree College
21	Jain Group of Institutions

TABLE NO02: THE FOLLOWING TABLE IS SHOWING DETAILS OF SECURITY MANAGEMENT ADOPTED BY THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR SAFETY.

S. No.	Questions	Responses of the Educational Institutions out of 21	Percentage
1	24 hours Security Management	17	81(%)
2	Bio-Metric	04	19(%)
3	Entry And Exit Register	16	76(%)
4	Security Guards	12	57(%)
5	CCTV	12	57(%)

The security Management system in the educational institutes of Belagavi city is blameless because there are 81% of the institutions are facilitated with 24hours of the security system in avoiding all sorts of critical situations. Reason is most of the education institution are private, managements will cope every kind of issues with huge infrastructures. But the worrying part of this areas is concerned is bio metric system, that is poor about only 19% of the educational instructions are equipped with. It is their duty to register the entry and exits report for their future documentation. About 57% of the institutions have security guards. And also about 57% of the institutions are equipped with CCTV surveillance on the campuses.

TABLE NO 3: THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AUTHORITATIVE BOARD'S /CELLS/ COMMITTEE WITHIN THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN BELAGAVI CITY.

S. No.	Establishments	Response of those institutions out of 21	(%) Percentage
1	Anti-Ragging Cell	19	90
2	Women Empowerment Cell	21	100
3	Grievance redress Cell	09	43
4	Anti- Sexual Harassment Cell	05	23

In the establishment of the boards, cells, committees in the empowerment of girls and women almost all the institutions are good in their establishments. Nearly 90% of the institutions are created various disciplinary actions by facilitating Anti- ragging Cell as per the directions of ministry of Higher education, almost 100% of the institutions have women empowerment cell in order to strengthen the education of girls in the city of Belagavi. There are about 23% of the institutions are good in establishment of Anti- Sexual Harassment cell, 43% of the institutions have adopted Grievance redress cell. Almost every institution are having different cells/ boards/ committee in their different terms.

TABLE NO 4: THE FOLLOWING TABLE IS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SECURITY GUARDS APPOINTED IN EACH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES OF BELAGAVI CITY.

S. No.	Name of the Education Institution	No of Security Guards
1	Maratha Mandal degree College	18
2	Rani Parvathi Devi Arts & com degree College	12
3	KLE's engineering College	15
4	KLE's lingraj BBA college	8
5	Ameer Education societies	6
6	Angadi institute of Management Studies	18
7	Anjuman Arts & com degree College	3

8	S.G. Commerce college	12
9	Karnataka Law Society's	14
10	G.S.S Science and BCA College	10
11	Samiti's education Society's	9
12	Islamia Arts & com degree College	10
13	Saint Xavier college of Business Administration	5
14	Gomatesh Arts & com degree College	11
15	People's Tree Education Society's	9
16	DMSM's B.K college Jyothi Compound	8
17	Bharatesh Education Society's	18
18	ShriBasaveshwar degree College	12
19	Karnataka Rural Education Society's	5
20	Beynon Smith's Arts & com degree College	3
21	Jain group of Institutions	18

Table No 5: The following table showing the services available within the campus for the students in emergency cases.

S. No.	Other Services Available within the campus	Responses of the institution out of 21 Educational Institutions	Percentage (%)
1	On Campus Medical Service	19	90 (%)
2	Emergency Service	21	100(%)
3	Tranporation	09	43(%)
4	Separate statutes apart from government Regulations.	05	24(%)

Some emergency services like medical services, transportation of their own, emergency services immediate action in order to communicate Police, Fire,Aambulance. There are 90% of the instututions are having medical emergency department or clinics of their own by assigning the well

practicing medical officers with good facilitated medicine. It is better thing to appraisal for the transporation of the instutions providing to the students in order to look after, care each and every students who are in requirement. The most rewardable thing is that some of the institutions established their own regulation for the on capus safety and mesaurements, apart from the govermnet initaiations and UGC guildelines.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

The city of Belagavi is well known as “Educational Hub” in the Northern western part of Karnataka state. This is a kind of junction for three states like Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. There are three main reputed universities are established here in Belagavi city which are known for their reputations. The Rani Channamma University, The Vishweshwaraia Technological University which is known as VTU, KLE’s University of Medical Sciences. And the other distinguished educational institutes are here at Belagavi city with rich glory in the field of education. It is fulfilling the needs of the northern Karnataka’s educational thirst. The natural resource, awesome climate and educational standards are the highlights of the city. Good number of the students from different states will come here to fulfill their education. The prime considerable thing in this study is that, almost all the institutions have established the women cell with the direction of the Ministry of Higher education and UGC of India.

The educational institutes are in superior positions in order to provide emergency concerns to the students with all sorts of facilities. The private institutions are in good numbers in the city they have very worthy infrastructure and quality in the assertion of education in the city.

CONCLUSION

India is promoting girls enrollment in higher education in order to empower them with its prime motto. The most achievable task is with the university and colleges should contribute the best quality in Education and in Research. Not only in encouragement, government also initiating the significantly to provide nonviolence, safe and secure educational atmosphere all over Indian Universities and Colleges. These drastic changes in law made through the land mark of the judgment of the vishaka guidelines (Sexual harassment law) and girls and women who work in the educational institute. The UGC finally recommended and promoted women safety

measurements by providing lot of significance in the physical structure by the regulations and rules to implement.

REFERENCES

- Geeta Gandhi Kingdon, *The Progress of School Education In India*, 23.2 OXFORD REVIEW OF ECONOMICS POLICY.168-195(2007).
- Ila Patel, *The Contemporary Women's Movement and Women's Education In India*, 44 INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF EDUCATION.2-3(1998).
- Donald AP. Bundy, *Rethinking school Feeding: Social Safety Nets, Child Development, and the Education*, WORLD BANK PUBLICATIONS.(2009)
- Khan, Mehr, Kapoor.S, Cooraswamy.R, *Domestic Violence against Women and Girls*, 6 INNOCENTI DIGEST.1-30 (2000)
- IANs, *UGC's Guidelines Students Safety at Higher Education*, THE TIME OF INDIA, April 18, 2015
- Krishnakumar .G, *Focus on Safety of Students*, THE HINDU, August 24, 2014
- ShubhangiPandey, *Student's Safety On and Off the Campus Takes Priorities for UGC*, (19 Sept 2013), <http://www.htcampus.com/article/students-safety-and-campus-takes-priority-ugc/>
- University Grants Commission of India Act (1956)